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SPEECH OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS,

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, Jan. 3d, 1861.

Mr DOUGLAS having given a history of the slavery question, continued as follows:

In view of these facts, I feel authorized to reaffirm the proposition with which I commenced my remarks, that, whenever the Federal Government has attempted to control the slavery question in our newly-acquired Territories, alienation of feeling, discord, and sectional strife have ensued; and whenever Congress has refrained from such interference, peace, harmony, and good will have returned. The conclusion I draw from these premises is, that the slavery question should be banished forever from the Halls of Congress and the arena of Federal politics by an irrepealable constitutional provision. I have deemed this exposition of the origin and progress of the slavery agitation essential to a full comprehension of the difficulties with which we are surrounded, and the remedies for the evils which threaten the disruption of the Republic. The immediate causes which have precipitated the southern country into revolution, although inseparably connected with, and flowing from the slavery agitation, whose history I have portrayed, are to be found in the result of the recent presidential election. I hold that the election of any man, no matter who, by the American people, according to the Constitution, furnishes no cause, no justification, for the dissolution of the Union. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the southern people have received the result of that election as furnishing conclusive evidence that the dominant party of the North, which is soon to take possession of the Federal Government under that election, are determined to invade and destroy their constitutional rights. Believing that their domestic institutions, their hearthstones, and their family altars, are all to be assailed, at least by indirect means, and that the Federal Government is to be used for the inauguration of a line of policy which shall have for its object the ultimate extinction of slavery in all the States, old as well as new, South as well as North, the southern people are prepared to rush wildly, madly, as I think, into revolution, disunion, war, and defy the consequences, whatever they may be, rather than to wait for the development of events, or submit tamely to what they think is a fatal blow impending over them and over all they hold dear on earth. It matters not, so far as we and the peace of the country and the fate of the Union are concerned, whether these apprehensions of the southern people are real or imaginary, whether they are well founded or wholly without foundation, so long as they believe them and are determined to act upon them. The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Wade,) whose speech was received with so much favor by his political friends the other day, referred to these serious apprehensions, and acknowledged his belief that the southern people were laboring under the conviction that they were well founded. He was kind enough to add that he did not blame the southern people much for what they were doing under this fatal misapprehension; but cast the whole blame upon the northern Democracy; and referred especially to his colleague and myself, for having misrepresented and falsified the purposes and policy of the Republican party, and for having made the southern people believe our misrepresentations! He does not blame the southern people for acting on their honest convictions in resorting to revolution to avert an impending but imaginary calamity. No; he does not blame them, because they believe in the existence of the danger; yet he will do no act to undeceive them; will take no step to relieve their painful apprehensions; and will furnish no guarantees, no security against the dangers which they believe to exist, and the existence of which he denies; but, on the contrary, he demands unconditional submission, threatens war, and talks about armies, navies, and military force, for the purpose of preserving the Union and enforcing the laws! I submit whether this mode of treating the question is not calculated to confirm the worst apprehensions of the southern people, and force them into the most extreme measures of resistance!

I regret that the Senator from Ohio, or any other Senator, should have deemed it consistent with his duty, under present circumstances, to introduce partisan politics, and attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of a question involving the peace and safety of the country.—I repeat what I have said on another occasion, that, if I know myself, my action will be influenced by no partisan considerations, until we shall have rescued the country from the perils which environ it. But since the Senator has attempted to throw the whole responsibility of the present difficulties upon the northern Democracy, and has charged us with misrepresenting and falsifying the purposes and policy of the Republican party, and thereby deceiving the southern people, I feel called upon to repel the charge, and show that it is without a shadow of foundation. No man living would rejoice more than myself in the conviction, if I could only be convinced of the fact, that I have misunderstood, and consequently misrepresented, the policy and designs of the Republican party. Produce the evidence and convince me of my error, and I will take more pleasure in making the correction and repairing the injustice than I ever have taken in denouncing what I believed to be an unjust and ruinous policy.

With the view of ascertaining whether I have misapprehended or misrepresented the policy and purposes of the Republican party, I will now inquire of the Senator, and yield the floor for answer: whether it is not the policy of his party to confine slavery within its present limits by the action of the Federal Government? Whether they do not intend to abolish and prohibit slavery by act of Congress, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary, in all the Territories we now possess, or may hereafter acquire? Whether he and his party are in favor of returning to their master the fugitive slaves that may escape? In short, I will give the Senator an opportunity now to say——

Mr. WADE. Mr. President——

Mr. DOUGLAS. One other question, and I will give way.

Mr. WADE. Very well.

Mr DOUGLAS. I will give the Senator an opportunity of saying now whether it is not the policy of his party to exert all the powers of the Federal Government under the Constitution, according to their interpretation of the instrument, to restrain and cripple the institution of slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction in all the States, old as well as new, south as well as north.

Are not these the views and purposes of his party, as proclaimed by their leaders, and understood by the people, in speeches, addresses, sermons, newspapers, and public meetings?—Now, I will hear his answer.

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, all these questions are most pertinently answered in the speech the Senator is professing to answer. I have nothing to add to it. If he will read my speech, he will find my sentiments upon all those questions.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I did not expect an unequivocal answer. I know too well that the Senator will not deny that each of these interrogatories do express his individual policy and the policy of the Republican party as he understands it. I should not have propounded the interrogatories to him if he had not accused me and the northern Democracy of having misrepresented the policy of the Republican party, and with having deceived the southern people by such misrepresentations. The most obnoxious sentiments I ever attributed to the Republican party, and that not in the South, but in northern Illinois and in the strongholds of Abolitionism, was that they intended to exercise the powers of the Federal Government with a view to the ultimate extinction of slavery in the southern States. I have expressed my belief, and would be glad to be corrected if I am in errror, that it is the policy of that party to exclude slavery from all the Territories we now possess or may acquire, with a view of surrounding the slave States with a cordon of abolition States, and thus confine the institution within such narrow limits that, when the number increases beyond the capacity of the soil to raise food for their subsistence, the institution must end in starvation, colonization, or servile insurrection. I have often exposed the enormities of this policy, and appealed to the people of Illinois to know whether this mode of getting rid of the evils of slavery could be justified in the name of civilization, humanity, and Christianity? I have often used these arguments in the strongest abolition portions of the North; but never in the South. The truth is, I have always been very mild and gentle upon the Republicans when addressing a southern audience, for it seemed ungenerous to say behind their backs, and where they dare not go to reply to me, those things which I was in the habit of saying to their faces, and in the presence of their leaders, where they were in the majority.

But inasmuch as I do not get a direct answer from the Senator who makes this charge against the northern Democracy, as to the purposes of that party to use the power of the ultimate extinction of slavery in the States, I will turn to the record of their President elect, and see what he says on that subject. The Republicans have gone to the trouble to collect and publish in pamphlet form, under the sanction of Mr. Lincoln, the debates which took place between him and myself in the senatorial canvass of 1858.—It may not be improper here to remark that this publication is unfair towards me, for the reason that Mr. Lincoln personally revised and corrected his own speeches, without giving me an opportunity to correct the numerous errors in mine. Inasmuch as the publication is made, under the sanction of Mr. Lincoln himself, accompanied by a letter from him that he has revised the speeches by verbal corrections, and thereby approved them, it becomes important to show what his views are, since he is in the daily habit of referring to those speeches for his present opinions.

Mr. Lincoln was nominated for United States Senator by a Republican State convention at Springfield, in the year 1858. Anticipating the nomination, he had carefully prepared a written speech, which he delivered on the occasion, and which, by order of the convention, was published among the proceedings as containing the platform of principles upon which the canvass was to be conducted. More importance is due to this speech than to those delivered under the excitement of debate in joint discussions by the exigencies of the contest.—The first few paragraphs which I will now read, may be taken as a fair statement of his opinion and feelings upon the slavery question. Mr. Lincoln said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, if we could first know where we are and whither we are tending we could better judge what to do and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. It is my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand! I believe] this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall alike become lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

There you are told by the President elect that this Union cannot permanently endure divided into free and slave states; that these States must all become one thing or all become the other; that this agitation will never cease until the opponents of slavery have restrained its expansion, and have placed it where the public mind will be satisfied that it will be in the course of ultimate extinction. Mark the language:

"Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it?"

We are now told that the object of the Republican party is to prevent the extension of slavery. What did Mr. Lincoln say? That the opponents of slavery must first prevent the further spread of it. But that is not all.—What else must they do?

"And place it where the public mind can rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction."

The ultimate extinction of slavery, of which Mr. Lincoln was then speaking, related to the States of this Union. He had reference to the southern States of this confederacy; for, in the next sentence, he says that the States must all become one thing or all the other—"old as well as new, north as well as south"—showing that he meant that the policy of the Republican party was to keep up this agitation in the Federal Government until slavery in the States was placed in the process of ultimate extinction.—Now, sir, when the Republican committee have published an edition of Mr. Lincoln's speeches containing sentiments like these, and circulated it as a campaign document, is it surprising that the people of the South should suppose that he was in earnest, and intended to carry out the policy which he had announced?

I regret the necessity which has made it my duty to reproduce these dangerous and revolutionary opinions of the President elect. No consideration could have induced me to have done so but the attempt of his friends to denounce the policy which Mr. Lincoln has boldly advocated, as gross calumnies upon the Republican party, and as base inventions by the northern Democracy to excite rebellion in the southern country. I should like to find one Senator on that side of the Chamber, in the confidence of the President elect, who will have the hardihood to deny that Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by his public speeches, to which he now refers constantly as containing his present opinions, to carry out the policy indicated in the speech from which I have read. I take great pleasure in saying, however, that I do not believe the rights of the South will materially suffer under the administration of Mr. Lincoln. I repeat what I have said on another occasion, that neither he nor his party will have the power to do any act prejudicial to southern rights and interests, if the Union shall be preserved, and the southern States shall retain a full delegation in both Houses of Congress. With a majority against them in this body and in the House of Representatives they can do no act, except to enforce the laws, without the consent of those to whom the South has confided her interest, and even his appointments for that purpose are subject to our advice and confirmation. Besides, I still indulge the hope that when Mr. Lincoln shall assume the high responsibilities which will soon devolve upon him, he will be fully impressed with the necessity of sinking the politician in the Statesman, the partisan in the patriot, and regard the obligations which he owes to his country as paramount to those of his party. In view of these considerations, I had indulged the fond hope that the people of the southern States would have been content to remain in the Union and defend their rights under the Constitution, instead of rushing madly into revolution and disunion, as a refuge from apprehended dangers which may not exist.

But this apprehension has become wide-spread and deep-seated in the southern people. It has taken possession of the southern mind, sunk deep in the southern heart, and filled them with the conviction that their firesides, their family altars, and their domestic institutions, are to be ruthlessly assailed through the machinery of the Federal Government. The Senator from Ohio says he does not blame you, Southern Senators, nor the southern people for believing these things; and yet, instead of doing those acts which will relieve your apprehensions, and render it impossible that your rights should be invaded by Federal power under any Administration, he threatens you with war, armies, military force, under pretext of enforcing the laws and preserving the Union. We are told that the authority of the Government must be vindicated; that the Union must be preserved; that rebellion must be put down; that insurrections must be suppressed, and the laws must be enforced. I agree to all this. I am in favor of doing all these things according to the Constitution and laws. No man will go further than I to maintain the just authority of the Government, to preserve the Union, to put down rebellion, to suppress insurrection, and to enforce the laws. I would use all the powers conferred by the Constitution for this purpose. But, in the performance of these important and delicate duties, it must be borne in mind that those powers only must be used, and such measures employed, as are authorized by the Constitution and laws. Things should be called by the right names; and facts, whose existence can no longer be denied, should be acknowledged.

Insurrections and rebellions, although unlawful and criminal, frequently become successful revolutions. The strongest Governments and proudest monarchs on earth have often been reduced to the humiliating necessity of recognizing the existence of Governments *de facto*, although not *de jure*, in their revolted States and provinces, when rebellion had ripened into successful revolution, and the national authorities have been expelled from their limits. In such cases the right to regain possession and exact obedience to the laws remains; but the exercise of that right is war, and must be governed by the laws of war. Such was the relative condition of Great Britain and the American colonies for seven years after the declaration of independence. The rebellion had progressed and matured into revolution, with a Government *de facto*, and an army and navy to defend it. Great Britain, regarding the complaints of the colonies unfounded, refused to yield to their demands, and proceeded to reduce them to obedience; not by the enforcement of laws, but by military force, armies and navies, according to the rules and laws of war. Captives taken in battle with arms in their hands, fighting against Great Britain, were not executed as traitors, but held as prisoners of war, and exchanged according to the usages of civilized nations. The laws of nations, the principles of humanity, of civilization, and Christianity, demanded that the Government *de facto* should be acknowledged and treated as such. While the right to prosecute war for the purpose of reducing the revolted provinces to obedience still remained, yet it was a military remedy, and could only be exercised according to the established principles of war.

It is said that, after one of the earliest engagements, the British general threatened to execute as traitors all the prisoners he had taken in battle; and that General Washington replied that he, too, had taken some prisoners, and would shoot two for one until the British general should respect the laws of war and treat his prisoners accordingly. May divine Providence, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, save our country from the humiliation and calamities which now seem almost inevitable. South Carolina has already declared her independence of the United States; has expelled the Federal authorities from her limits, and established a Government *de facto*, with a military force to sustain it. The revolution is complete, there being no man within her limits who denies the authority of her government or acknowledges allegiance to that of the United States. There is every reason to believe that seven other States will soon follow her example; and much ground to apprehend that the other slaveholding States will follow them.

How are we going to prevent an alliance between these seceding States by which they may establish a Federal Government, at least *de facto*, for themselves? If they shall do so, and expel the authorities of the United States from their limits, as South Carolina has done, and others are about to do, so that there shall be no human being within their limits who acknowledges allegiance to the United States, how are we going to enforce the laws? Armies and navies can make war, but cannot enforce laws in this country. The laws can be enforced only by the civil authorities, assisted by the military as a *posse comitatus*, when resisted in executing judicial process. Who is to issue the judicial process in a State where there is no judge, no court, no judicial functionary? Who is to perform the duties of marshal in executing the process where no man will or dare accept office? Who are to serve on juries while every citizen is *particeps criminis* with the accused? How are you going to comply with the Constitution in respect to a jury trial, where there are no men qualified to serve on the jury? I agree that the laws should be enforced. I hold that our Government is clothed with the power and duty of using all the means necessary to the enforcement of the laws, *according to the Constitution and laws*. The President is sworn to the faithful performance of this duty. I do not propose to inquire, at this time, how far, and with what fidelity, the President has performed that duty. His conduct and duty, in this regard, including acts of commission and omission, while the rebellion was in its incipient stages, and when confined to a few individuals, present a very different question from that which we are now discussing—after the revolution has become complete, and the Federal authorities have been expelled, and the Government *de facto* put into practical operation, and in the unrestrained and unresisted exercise of all the powers and functions of Government, local and national.

Are we prepared for war? I do not mean that kind of preparation which consists of armies and navies, and supplies and munitions of war; but are we prepared IN OUR HEARTS for war with our own brethren and kindred? I confess I am not. While I affirm that the Constitution is, and was intended to be, a bond of perpetual Union; while I can do no act and utter no word that will acknowledge or countenance the right of secession; while I affirm the right and duty of the Federal Government to use all legitimate means to enforce the laws, put down rebellion, and suppress insurrection, I will not meditate war, nor tolerate the idea, until every effort at peaceful adjustment shall have been exhausted, and the last ray of hope shall have deserted the patriot's heart. Then, and not till then, will I consider and determine what course my duty to my country may require me to pursue in such an emergency. IN MY OPINION WAR IS DISUNION, CERTAIN, INEVITABLE, IRREVOCABLE. I AM FOR PEACE TO SAVE THE UNION.

Nor do I sympathize at all in the apprehensions and misgivings I hear expressed about *coercion*. We are told that inasmuch as our Government is founded upon the will of the people, or the consent of the governed therefore coercion is incompatible with republicanism.—Sir, the word government means coercion.—There can be no Government without coercion. Coercion is the vital principle upon which all Governments rest. Withdraw the right of coercion, and you dissolve your Government. If every man would perform his duty and respect the rights of his neighbors voluntarily, there would be no necessity for any Government on earth. The necessity of government is found to consist in the fact that some men will not do right unless coerced to do so. The object of all government is to coerce and compel every man to do his duty, who would not otherwise perform it. Hence I do not subscribe at all to this doctrine that coercion is not to be used in a free Government. It must be used in all governments, no matter what their form or what their principles.

But coercion must always be used in the mode prescribed in the Constitution and laws. I hold that the Federal Government is, and ought to be, clothed with the power and duty to use all the means necessary to coerce obedience to all laws made in obedience to the Constitution. But the proposition to subvert the *de facto* government of South Carolina, and to reduce the people of that State into subjection to our Federal authority, no longer involves the question of enforcing the laws in a country within our possession, but it does involve the question whether we will make war on a State which has withdrawn her allegiance and expelled our authorities, with a view of subjecting her to our possession for the purpose of enforcing our laws within her limits.

We are bound, by the usages of nations, by the laws of civilization, by the uniform practice of our own Government, to acknowledge the existence of a government *de facto* so long as it maintains its undivided authority. When Louis Phillippe fled from the throne of France, and Lamartine suddenly one morning found himself at the head of a provisional Government, I believe it was but three days until the American minister recognized the Government *de facto*. Texas was a Government *de facto*, not recognized by Mexico, when we annexed her; and Mexico was a Government *de facto*, not recognized by Spain, when Texas revolted. The laws of nations recognize Governments *de facto* where they exercise and maintain undivided sway, leaving the question of their authority *de jure* to be determined by the people interested in the Government. Now, as a man who loves the Union and desires to see it maintained forever, and to see the laws enforced, and rebellion put down, and insurrection suppressed, and order maintained, I desire to know of my Union-loving friends on the other side of the Chamber how they intend to enforce the laws in the seceding States, except by making war, conquering them first, and administering the laws in them afterwards.

In my opinion we have reached a point where disunion is inevitable, unless some compromise, founded upon mutual concessions, can be made. I prefer compromise to war. I prefer concession to a dissolution of the Union. When I avow myself in favor of compromise, I do not mean that one side should give up all that it has claimed, nor that the other side should give up everything for which it has contended. Nor do I ask any man to come to my standard; but I simply say that I will meet every man half way who is willing to preserve the peace of the country, and save the Union from disruption upon principles of compromise and concession.

In my judgment, no system of compromise can be effectual and permanent which does not banish the slavery question from the Halls of Congress and the arena of Federal politics, by irrepealable constitutional provision. We have tried compromises by law, compromises by act of Congress, and now we are engaged in the small business of crimination and recrimination as to who is responsible for not having lived up to them in good faith, and for having broken faith. I want whatever compromise is agreed to placed beyond the reach of party politics and partisan policy, by being made irrevocable in the Constitution itself, so that every man that holds office will be bound by his oath to support it.

There are several modes in which this irritating question may be withdrawn from Congress, peace restored, the rights of the States maintained, and the Union rendered secure. One of them—one to which I can cordially assent—has been presented by the venerable Senator from, Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) The journal of the committee of thirteen shows that I voted for it in committee. I am prepared to vote for it again. I shall not occupy time now in discussing the question whether my vote to make a partition between the two sections, instead of referring the question to the people, will be consistent with my previous record or not. The country has no very great interest in my consistency. The preservation of the Union, the integrity of this Republic, is of more importance than party platforms or individual records. Hence I have no hesitation in saying to Senators on all sides of this Chamber, that I am prepared to act on this question with reference to the present exigencies of the case, as if I had never given a vote, or uttered a word, or had an opinion upon the subject.

Why cannot you Republicans accede to the re-establishment and extension of the Missouri compromise line? You have sung peans enough in its praise, and uttered imprecations and curses enough on my head for its repeal, one would think, to justify you now in claiming a triumph by its re-establishment. If you are willing to give up your party feelings—to sink the partisan in the patriot—and help me to re-establish and extend that line, as a perpetual bond of peace between the North and the South, I will promise you never to remind you in the future of your denunciations of the Missouri compromise so long as I was supporting it, and of your praises of the same measure when we removed it from the statute-book, after you had caused it to be abandoned, by rendering it impossible for us to carry it out. I seek no partisan advantage; I desire no personal triumph. I am willing to let by-gones be by-gones with every man who, in this exigency, will show by his vote that he loves his country more than his party.

At first, I thought your reason for declining to adjust this question amicably, was that the Constitution, as it stands, was good enough, and that you would make no amendment to it. That position has already been waived. The great leader of the Republican party, (Mr. SEWARD,) by the unanimous consent of his friends, brought into the committee of thirteen a proposition to amend the Constitution. Inasmuch, therefore, as you are willing to amend the instrument, and to entertain propositions of adjustment, why not go further, and relieve the apprehensions of the southern people on all points where you do not intend to act aggressively? You offer to amend the Constitution, by declaring that no future amendments shall be made which shall empower Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Now, if you do not intend to do any other act prejudicial to their constitutional rights and safety, why not relieve their apprehensions, by inserting in your own proposed amendment to the Constitution, such further provisions as will in like manner, render it impossible for you to do that which they apprehend you intend to do, and which you have no purpose of doing, if it be true that you have no such purpose? For the purpose of removing the apprehensions of the southern people, and for no other purpose, you propose to amend the Constitution, so as to render it impossible, in all future time, for Congress to interfere with slavery in the States where it may exist under the laws thereof.—Why not insert a similar amendment in respect to slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the navy-yards, forts, arsenals, and other places within the limits of the slaveholding States, over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction?—Why not insert a similar provision in respect to the slave trade between the slaveholding States? The Southern people have more serious apprehensions on these points than they have of your direct interference with slavery in the States.

If their apprehensions on these several points are groundless, is it not a duty you owe to God and your country to relieve their anxiety and and remove all causes of discontent? Is there not quite as much reason for relieving their apprehensions upon these points, in regard to which they are much more sensitive, as in respect to your direct interference in the States, where they know and you acknowledge, that you have no power to interfere as the Constitution now stands? The fact that you propose to give the assurance on the one point and peremptorily refuse to give it on the others, seems to authorize the presumption that you do intend to use the powers of the General Government for the purpose of direct interference with slavery and the slave trade everywhere else, with the view to its indirect effects upon slavery in the States; or, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, with the view of its "ultimate extinction in all the States, old as well as new, north as well as south."

If you had exhausted your ingenuity in devising a plan for the express purpose of increasing the apprehensions and inflaming the prssions of the southern people, with the view of driving them into revolution and disunion, none could have been contrived better calculated to accomplish the object than the offering of that one amendment to the Constitution, and rejecting all others which are infinitely more important to the safety and domestic tranquillity of the slaveholding States.

In my opinion, we have now reached a point where this agitation must close, and all the matters in controversy be finally determined by constitutional amendments, or civil war and the disruption of the Union are inevitable. My friend from Oregon, (Mr. BAKER,) who has addressed the Senate for the last two days, will fail in his avowed purpose to "evade" the question. He claims to be liberal and conservative, and I must confess, that he seems the most liberal of any gentleman on that side of the Chamber, always excepting the noble and patriotic speech of the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. DIXON;) and the utmost extent to which the Senator from Oregon would consent to go, was to devise a scheme by which the real question at issue could be evaded.

I regret the determination, to which I apprehend the Republican Senators have come, to make no adjustment, entertain no propositions, and listen to no compromise of the matters in controversy.

I fear, from all the indications, that they are disposed to treat the matter as a party question, to be determined in caucus with reference to its effects upon the prospects of their party, rather than upon the peace of the country and the safety of the Union. I invoke their deliberate judgment whither it is not a dangerous experiment, for any political party to demonstrate to the American people that the unity of their party is dearer to them than the Union of these States. The argument is that the Chicago platform having been ratified by the people in a majority of the States must be maintained at all hazards, no matter what the consequence to the country. I insist that they are mistaken in the fact when they assert that this question was decided by the American people in the late election. The American people have not decided that they preferred the disruption of this Government, and civil war with all its horrors and miseries, to surrendering one iota of the Chicago platform. If you believe that the people are with you on this issue, let the question be submitted to the people on the proposition offered by the Senator from Kentucky, or mine, or any other fair compromise, and I will venture the prediction that your own people will ratify the proposed amendments to the Constitution, in order to take this slavery agitation out of Congress, and restore peace to the country, and insure the perpetuity of the Union.

Why not give the people a chance? It is an important crisis. There is now a different issue presented from that in the presidential election. I have no doubt that the people of Massachusetts, by an overwhelming majority are in favor of a prohibition of slavery in the territories by an act of Congress. An overwhelming majority of the same people were in favor of the instant prohibition of the African slave trade, on moral and religious grounds, when the Constitution was made. When they found that the Constitution could not be adopted and the Union preserved, without surrendering their

objections on the slavery question, they, in the spirit of patriotism and of feeling, preferred the lesser evil to the greater, and ratified the Constitution without their favorite provision in regard to slavery. Give them a chance to decide between the ratfication of these proposed amendments to the Constitution, and the consequences which your policy will inevitaoly produce.

Why not allow the people to pass on these questions? All we have to do is to submit them to the States. If the people reject them, theirs will be the responsibility, and no harm will have been done by the reference. If they accept them, the country will be safe, and at peace. The political party which shall refuse to allow the people to determine for themselves at the ballot-box the issue between revolution and war on the one side, and obstinate adherence to a party platform on the other, will assume a fearful responsibility. A war upon a political issue, waged by the people of eighteen States, against the people and domestic institutions of fifteen sister States, is a fearful and revolting thought. The South will be a unit, and desperate, under the belief that your object in waging war is their destruction, and not the preservation of the Union; that you meditate servile insurrection, and the abolition of slavery in the southern States, by fire and sword, in the name and under pretext of enforcing the laws, and vindicating the authority of the Government. You know that such is the prevailing, and, I may say unanimous opinion at the South; and that ten million people are preparing for the terrible conflict under that conviction.

When there is such an irrepressible discontent pervading ten million people, penetrating the bosom of every man, woman, and child, and, in their estimation, involving everything that is valuable and dear on earth, is it not time to reflect whether there is not some cause, real or imaginary, for apprehension? If there be a just cause for it, in God's name, in the name of humanity and civilization, let it be removed. Will we not be guilty, in the sight of Heaven and of posterity, if we do not remove all just cause before proceeding to extremities? If, on the contrary, there be no real foundation for these apprehensions; if it be all a mistake, and yet they, believing it to be solemn reality, are determined to act on that belief, is it not equally our duty to remove the misapprehension? Hence the obligation to remove the causes of discontent, whether real or imaginary, is alike imperative upon us, if we wish to preserve the peace of the country and the Union of the States.

It matters not, so far as the peace of the country and the preservation of the Union are concerned, whither the apprehensions of the southern people are well founded or not, so long as they believe them, and are determined to act upon that belief. If war comes, it must have an end at some time; and that termination, I apprehend, will be a final separation. Whether the war last one year, seven years, or thirty years, the result must be the same—a cessation of hostilities when the parties become exhausted, and a treaty of peace recognizing the separate independence of each section. The history of the world does not furnish an instance, where war has raged for a series of years between two classes of States, divided by a geographical line under the same national Government, which has ended in reconciliation and reunion. Extermination, subjugation, or separation, one of the three, must be the result of war between the northern and southern States. Surely, you do not expect to exterminate or subjugate ten million people, the entire population of one section, as a means of preserving amicable relations between the two sections!

I repeat, then my solemn conviction, that war means disunion—final, irrevocable, eternal separation. I see no alternative, therefore, but a fair compromise, founded on the basis of mutual concessions, alike honorable, just, and beneficial to all parties, or civil war and disunion. Is there anything humiliating in a fair compromise of conflicting interests, opinions, and theories, for the sake of peace, union, and safety? Read the debates of the Federal convention, which formed our glorious Constitution, and you will find noble examples, worthy of imitation; instances where sages and patriots were willing to surrender cherished theories and principles of government, believed to be essential to the best form of society, for the sake of peace and unity.

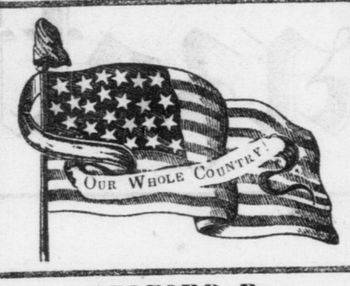
I never understood that wise and good men ever regarded mutual concessions by such men as Washington, Madison, Franklin, and Hamilton, as evidences of weakness, cowardice, or want of patriotism. On the contrary, this spirit of conciliation and compromise has been considered, and will in all time be regarded as the highest evidence which their great deeds and immortal services ever furnished of their patriotism, wisdom, foresight, and devotion to their country and their race. Can we not afford to imitate their example in this momentous crisis? Are we told that we must not do our duty to our country lest we injure the party; that no compromise can be effected without violating the party platform upon which we were elected? Better that all party platforms be scattered to the winds; better that all political organizations be broken up; better that every public man and politician in America be consigned to political martyrdom, than that the Union be destroyed and the country plunged into civil war.

It seems that party platforms, pride of opinion, personal consistency, fear of political martyrdom, are the only obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment. Have we nothing else to live for but political position? Have we no other inducement, no other incentive to our efforts, our toils, and our sacrifices? Most of us have children, the objects of our tenderest affections and deepest solicitude, whom we hope to leave behind us to enjoy the rewards of our labors in a happy, prosperous, and united country, under the best Government the wisdom of man ever devised or the son of Heaven ever shone upon. Can we make no concessions, no sacrifices, for the sake of our children, that they may have a country to live in, and a Government to protect them, when party platforms and politicial honors shall avail us nothing at the final reckoning?

In conclusion, I have only to renew the assurance that I am paepared to co-operate cordially with the friends of a fair, just, and honorable compromise, in securing such amendment to the Constitution as will expel the slavery agitation from Congress and the arena of Federal politics forever, and restore peace to the country, and preserve our liberties and Union as the most precious legacy we can transmit to our posterity.

☞ The above speech, the last great effort of Judge Douglas in the U. S. Senate, is printed from a copy sent us under his own frank. It can be relied upon as correct.—*Ed.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : : JUNE 7, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which is to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint Legislative and Judicial Conferees, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.—It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com.

G. H. SPANG,
May 10th, 1861. Chairman.

DEATH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The announcement of this melancholy and deplorable event, has thrown a deep gloom over the land, for the nation mourns an unexpected and irreparable loss. The death of no public man, since that gloomy epoch that saw Marshfield draped in mourning, has furnished so great occasion for the tears and regrets of the patriot citizen, as that of the noble, generous and true-hearted man whose untimely end we are about to record. Stephen A. Douglas, the lion-hearted defender of political truth, the steadfast and changeless lover of his country, the master of men's passions and prejudices,—alas! alas! that we must write the sad and solemn words—Stephen A. Douglas is no more!—We have no heart for comment, and feel that the distinguished dead needs no eulogy. His praises are written with the finger of love, indelibly, upon the hearts of his countrymen. After life's fitful fever may God rest him in a peaceful and blessed eternity!

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung,
There honor comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

THE DIFFERENCE.

The administrators of the lately deceased "Republican" party, and their attorneys and fuglemen, would preserve (?) the Union by any means whatever, whether in consonance with the Constitution, or in violation of that sacred instrument. They would carry fire and sword among the people of the seceded States, at the cost of billions of money and millions of lives on the part of the North. They would attempt to cement the broken fragments of the Union with blood, knowing that the discordant parts could not thus be held together. They would have their President usurp the powers of an autocrat, violate his oath to support the Constitution, and crush with his fiat, the very groundwork of the fabric of our liberty. They would have their officials commit treason in punishing traitors, and set at defiance the Constitution and the laws, whilst engaged in bringing to justice those who offended against them. Such are the doctrines of many of the fanatical and bloodthirsty Jacobins that lead the Administration forces at the present time. On the other hand there is a *Union party*, not lately established, but coeval with the Union itself, that desires and contends for the restoration of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; a party that holds that the Union without the Constitution, is worth nothing, and that if we would preserve our liberty, we must not suffer any violation of that holy bond either by the private citizen, or the public officer; a party that is willing at all times to aid the Government in maintaining its integrity, provided the Government does not exceed its legitimate constitutional powers; a party, in short, that is ready to fight to the last gasp, for Constitutional liberty, and for any union of States, or communities, that will best subserve the interests of that unspeakable blessing to mankind. Of this party we profess to be an humble member, and under its banner, the Stars and Stripes of Democracy, we will fight, and die, if need be, for the restitution of the unity of our torn and bleeding country.

☞ The latest and most audacious act committed in violation of the Constitution, by Abraham the First, is his authorizing a subordinate military officer to suspend the privilege of the *Habeas Corpus*, (a power residing only in Congress,) and this in spite of the decisions of the Supreme Court. He has thus usurped not only the law-making, but the law-deciding power. If he is right, then the President of the United States has greater power over the people than the British Sovereign and is equal in absolutism to the Czar of Russia.

☞ The *Inquirer* man denies that he ever said that he "wished to God John Brown was alive now, that he might fulfil his purposes upon the South;" and that he exclaimed, "*We've got 'em now!*" when a prominent Democrat delivered an enthusiastic war-speech. We can prove by as good witnesses as can be found in Bedford county, that he did make use of both the above quoted expressions. That in regard to John Brown was made in presence of Maj. Davis, Wm. Hartley, Esq., and other citizens of this borough. The other was made use of in the hearing of Mr. Nicholas Koons, of Snake Spring tp. We can also prove that this same *Inquirer* scribbler declared on the street, that Gov. Curtin is unfit for the office he holds and that he ought to be impeached, and, on one occasion, that Curtin ought to be hung! Yet, like a craven underling, he does not attempt to speak out against the Governor in his paper.—Perhaps, however, he may do so, now, as Curtin with his customary blindness, has overlooked the claims of his brother-in-law, in selecting a successor to the disgusted Purviance. A private face and a public face, nevertheless, are convenient things, and we doubt whether in this case, the latter will ever look in the same direction as the former, unless it be through the spectacles of interest.

☞ We earnestly and sincerely advise all our friends, whether they like to do so, or not, to sustain the Federal Government *in all its Constitutional acts*. So long as the servants (not the rulers) of the people, do not overstep the limits of the Constitution, they are entitled to and should receive our commendation. Let us *all* sustain the Federal Government, but let us hold those who compose it within the pale of the Constitution. The President has manifestly violated the Constitution in several instances, but let not that deter us from sustaining him in what he does rightfully and Constitionally. It is our desire to see the Union restored *according to the Constitution*, for if it be attempted to effect such a restoration outside of and contrary to the Constitution, the essay can end in nothing but destruction and ruin.

MR. EDITOR:—Have all the subscriptions made for the benefit of the Volunteers been paid up, and if so, how has the money been disbursed? As a subscriber to that fund, and one who has paid his quota, I would like to see a statement of the expenditure of said fund, and likewise of the subscription of $250 made by the County.

☞ The above question was asked of the wrong individual when it was addressed to us. We know nothing about the matter, and are ignorant even of the names of the persons who had, or have the disbursement of the money. We suggest that our friend hunt up the latter and inquire of them.

....GOOD FOR SORE EYES.—The *Inquirer* of last week, publishes a marriage notice under the following head: "*For Sore, Weak, inflamed Eyes and Eyelids.*" That wedding must be "good for sore eyes."

....CON. BY OUR IMP.—Why were a certain Clerk and a certain *jour* tailor, a few nights ago, like a well-known and popular dry-goods pedlar? Because they were both *Eely Fishers*.

....As our readers will perceive by this issue, we have "started" a *Teachers' Column*.—The gentleman who supervises "this department" of our paper, requests us to say that all communications intended therefor, must be directed to Simon Syntax, Esq., care of Editor of Bedford GAZETTE.

....The receipt of the news of the death of Judge DOUGLAS, on Monday last, created a sensation of profound sorrow in this community.—The bells of the churches were tolled, and all, men and women, young and old, joined in the general expression of grief for the loss of departed greatness. As we have no room for a lengthy account of Mr. Douglas' disease and death, we would here say that according to the best information we can obtain upon the subject, he died of *Inflammatory Rheumatism* and *Typhoid Fever*, at Chicago, on Monday morning last, at nine o'clock, in the 49th year of his age.

....After the last Gubernatorial election, the "Republicans" of this borough hung out a flag with this inscription: "Only 32,000 for Curtin!" Did they mean "only 32,000" dollars of the public funds? Judging from recent revelations they must have referred to money, not votes.

....MEETING OF THE BEDFORD BAR.—The remains of JOHN L. FYAN, ESQ., a native of Bedford, who died several weeks since at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, were brought to this place, and interred in the cemetery attached to the Catholic church, on Saturday last. Mr. Fyan was a young man of fine talents, and generous impulses. He was admitted to the practice of the Law, in this county, a short time before his departure for the West. A meeting of the Bedford Bar was held on Saturday evening, at the Court House, at which HON. JOB MANN was called to the chair, and O. E. SHANNON, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then read by A. King, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise and condole with the parents and family of the deceased in the sudden and afflictive bereavement they have sustained in the death of a much loved son and brother who has been cut off in the morning of his days, and at the commencement of a professional career that gave promise of much usefulness and distinction.

Resolved, That the members of the Bedford Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the parents of the deceased, by the President and be published in the papers of this Borough and of Tipton, Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON, Secretary. JOB MANN, Chairman.

St. Clair Township,
June 3. 1861.

FRIEND BENJAMIN:

Thee must excuse me for another intrusion. My neighbor, whose communication appeared in the last *Inquirer*, must wear brass buttons. Neither the spirit of the communication, nor the language is ours.—"The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." We could lament that we have what my neighbor names "hickories," but so it is. "Hickory quakers," however, are not still so plenty as *hickory patriots*. I mean by these, the men in our quiet community who talk so much about war, the Union, Constitution, &c., &c. We would hardly know either of the last two was in danger, and about to be saved by these patriots, if they did not make so much noise about it. I know a great many of them, have seen some of them tried, and I know they have no notion, or desire, to smell powder. They might put their names down, *but would afterwards have them taken off*. Our people, and I think I am not very much in error, when I say a large and respectable majority of our best men—the true, substantial, industrious portion of our community, differ very much from our friend Abraham and his advisers at Washington, about pushing on this fight of brother against brother and father against son. The idle portion of our community are nearly all *talking soldiers*. Thee must not get tired of so long a letter as this, till I ask my friend David, or his correspondent, to make a small calculation about this war; and allow me to name a few articles to be set down (my friend to fix the amount.) On the credit side there is, 1. Glory; 2 Scaring England and France; 3. Emptying the Northern penitentiaries, &c. (Now, on the other side, of *costs* to the Government, thee will put down among other things, these: a wooden Yankee affair made last summer at Chicago, called a *platform*; Abraham's Inaugural built on that platform; William's irrepressibles and inexpressibles piled up on that platform; Chase, Blair, Abraham and William each standing on a corner of that platform; William hiding from the Southern Commissioners under it; the consequent fall of Fort Sumter on that platform and the crushing of the widows and orphans of the land whose husbands and fathers fell under the same wooden machine. Thee will add to these, my friend, the hatred and everlasting enmity established between the sections. Two items more, and I am done; the great cost, blame and shame upon our Senators from the North who opposed every compromise before the war began; last, though not least, thee will leave a large space for the Government, State and County, taxes upon all of us. Benjamin, don't thee think the blacks have cost a good deal? Thy paper pleases us well—it is a good one. The city mobs can't disturb thee. In truth thy

FRIEND.

For the Gazette.

SECESSION AND COERCION.

To those who sincerely desire the harmonious restoration of the Federal Union and the maintenance of the Constitution and Constitutional Law, no inquiry can be more deeply interesting, none more absorbing, than such as may lead the loyal citizen to a clear ascertainment of his duty in the present deplorable condition of our country.

On the one hand we are told by the South that they have a right to secede from the Union, and to establish for themselves a separate and independent Government. On the other the North declares that no such right exists, that secession is a violation of the Constitution, and that they as conservators of it, have a right to coerce the South and by arms compel a return to Constitutional allegiance and duty.

In vain have we examined the Constitution for the rights claimed by the South, and equally in vain for those claimed by the North.—Can any one point out any Constitutional provision authorizing the right of an armed coercion?

We remember to have seen in the course of our reading that in May, 1787, when the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia, Edmund Randolph, Esq., one of the Delegates from Virginia, presented for the consideration of the Convention and as a basis for the Constitution, fifteen resolutions, prominent amongst which the sixth embodied the following:

"*Resolved*, * * * * that the National Legislature ought to be empowered to negative "all laws passed by the several States, contravening in the opinion of the National Legisla"ture, the articles of union, or any treaty subsisting under the authority of the Union; and "to call forth the force of the Union against "any member of the Union failing to fulfil its "duties under the articles thereof.

The last clause of this resolution, "*authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole, against a delinquent State*," being under consideration, James Madison (who is called by many the Father of the Constitution) observed, that the more he reflected "on the use of force, "the more he doubted the practicability, the "justice and the efficacy of it when applied to "people collectively and not individually. A "union of the States containing such an ingredient, seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would "look more like a declaration of war than an "infliction of punishment and would probably "be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it "might be bound. He hoped that such a system would be framed as might render this "resource unnecessary, and moved that the "clause be postponed. This motion was agreed "to unanimously." And when a few days after, Mr. Pinckney moved in the Convention, "That the National Legislature should have authority to negative all laws which they should "judge to be improper," Mr. Madison remarked, amongst other things, as follows: "Experience "had evinced a constant tendency in the "States to encroach on the Federal authority; "to violate national treaties; to infringe the "rights and interests of each other; to oppress "the weaker party within their respective jurisdictions. A negative was the mildest expedient that could be devised for preventing "these mischiefs. The existence of such a check "would prevent attempts to commit them.—"Should no such precaution be engrafted, the "only remedy would be an appeal to coercion. "Was such a remedy eligible? Was it practi"cable? Could the national resources, if executed to the utmost, enforce a national decree "against Massachusetts, abetted, perhaps, by "several of her neighbors? It would not be "possible. * * * Any government for the "United States, formed on the supposed practi"cability of using force against the unconstitu"tional proceedings of the States, would prove "as visionary and fallacious as the government "of Congress."

Again and again was the Right of coercion of a State, or States, attempted to be incorporated as one of the powers under the constitution, and upon every such attempt it was defeated. If this be true, whence do our present statesmen derive the powers they are now wielding? How does the North acquire the authority to say to the South, you are doing wrong and we will whip you for doing so and compel you to do as we think proper? and what right has the South to resist such whipping? Can any *freeman* answer?

Is it not pretty evident that both parties are fighting outide of the Constitution and Constitutional Law, and the people involved in a civil war in which the Right is to be determined by the Might? And is such a war *amongst brothers* to be *cherished* by the North, or by the South, rather than to fall back upon the old Revolutionary doctrine, that to secure the rights of "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the "governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it "is the right of the people to alter, or abolish "it, and to institute a new government, laying "its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall "seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

There are now eleven States which have separated themselves from their sister States and declare that they can no longer remain in the Union, and that to secure their "*lives, liberty and happiness*," they have determined to establish such a government as will guarantee them those inestimable rights. They declare they wish not to encroach upon the rights of the North and desire to go in peace leaving the old Constitution under the care of its self-constituted protectors. Will the remaining twenty-three States permit this, or will they attempt armed coercion, and compel the return of the alleged delinquents? If the latter, by virtue of what Constitutional authority will it be attempted? Can any freeman answer?

[For the Gazette.]

Cumberland Valley,
May 27th, 1861.

I see by the Bedford apple-butter sheet (the *Inquirer*) that politics have been dropped in the County, yet it appears that the negro-worshippers are going to hold a County Convention to nominate a county ticket. This looks as if patriotism was dropped, don't it? It is no use to believe any thing that you see in that negro-worshipping sheet. The *Inquirer* goes so far as to say that the North never violated the Constitution. This is a downright falsehood. It also says that the South never did anything but violate the Constitution, and that the South have never had anything to complain of at the hands of the North. This is another untruth, if ever there was one. The South were willing to abide by the Crittenden Compromise. But, no! the North were determined not to abate one tithe of the Chicago Platform. Ever since the Republicans have been uppermost in the North, they have been continually violating the Constitution and oppressing the South by their majorities in Congress. If the truth could be known, their leaders have given to runaway negroes thousands upon thousands of dollars to carry them out of the reach of their masters.

If they wanted to save the Union as badly as they say they did, why did they not, through their State legislatures, instruct their Congressmen to vote for the Crittenden Amendments? No! they did not want to save the Union!—They wanted a chance to punish the South for having the intelligence to know their rights and the spirit to maintain them. Oppression has always had an end, and the North's appressing the South has had an end, and I pray God it may never have a beginning again. I would have liked to have seen the Union stand, and it would have stood, if the rights of the South had been protected as those of the North have been protected. Had the North given the South her rights, let stavery alone and minded her own business, the South would not have seceded from the Union. I don't think we have a Union any more. We have nothing but anarchy. If Mr. Lincoln had wanted to make peace, he could easily have done it, for the Confederate commissioners were in Washington long enough for the purpose of making peace, but he did not want to do it. He and his clique around him, wanted war; they have got it; upon their heads rest the consequences.

YOUNG AMERICA.

....Considerable rain has fallen during the last three or four days. Young ducks are in their glory.

STIRRING WAR NEWS.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

FIGHT AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

SEVERAL KILLED ON BOTH SIDES.

A SKIRMISH AT ARLINGTON MILLS.

On Saturday morning we received a brief account of the commencement of an attack made by government vessels on the southern battery erected at Aquia Creek. This announcement was followed throughout the whole day of Saturday with dispatches received in rapid succession, recording the progress not only of the engagement at Aquia Creek, but also giving accounts of a severe engagement and loss of life at Fairfax Court House. The several accounts are exceedingly conflicting, and some of them doubtless greatly exaggerated, if not improbable. We give them all, however, as they have reached us, leaving the reader to draw his conclusions as to the real result of the engagements, if such they may be styled:

THE BATTLE AT AQUIA CREEK—SEVERE FIGHT—STEAMERS FREEBORN AND ANACOSTIA RETIRE TO AWAIT REINFORCEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—The steamer Gipsey, from Fort Washinglon at 10 o'clock this morning, brings information, recieved there, that the engagement at Aquia Creek with the United States chartered steamers Freeborn and Anacostia was a severe fight, in which a number had been killed on both sides. The steamers, after a short contest, arrived to await the arrival of the steamer Pawnee.

The captain of the Gipsey says the Pawnee stopped at Fort Washington, and awaited the arrival there of the steamer Baltimore with troops, which are supposed to have been the New York 71st Regiment, when they proceeded in company to the scene of action.

A cartman brought three wounded soldiers in here this forenoon from the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House.

[From the Washington Sunday Chronicle.]

AQUIA CREEK — FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Resolute, we are put in possession of further details of the attack upon the rebel battery at Aquia creek, by the U. S. steamers Freeborn and Anacostia. The Freeborn approached the shore as near as her draught of water would permit, opening her fire in 9 feet water, 2,200 yards distance from the water battery. Keeping bow on with a view not to expose her broadside to the enemy's fire, the forward gun (32-ponder) of the Freeborn was briskly served till the battery was silenced, when, coming broadside to, both guns were opened with effect. She fired in all eighty rounds, of which forty-four were with shell. The Anacostia delivered fourteen rounds, four with shell, at effective distance. The battery was thoroughly damaged while the end of the railway station-house, adjoining the battery, was quite knocked away.

The enemy's shots had slight or no effect on the vessels. On board the Freeborn one of the men was struck in the wrist by a ball which ricocheted from the water and passed through the bulwarks. The man was not hurt. The ball falling on the deck, was retained as a trophy. Lt. pendergast, U. S., not attached to the vessel, but casually on board, had his hat knocked off by a ball, whose whistle was lively to the ear, but whose contract was fortunately not felt.

The Freeborn, together with the Reliance, have proceeded below, blockading the mouth of the Rappahannock.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR AT FAIRFAX—ONLY ONE CONFEDERATE KILLED.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—A loyal citizen of Washington, named Williams, who has been imprisoned for four days at Richmond recently as a spy, chanced to be at Fairfax Court House last night. From his statement it appears that the only one killed in the Confederate camp was Capt. John Q. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the federal troops coming up, and ordered them to halt. They replied that they were Capt. Powell's cavalry company. The captain ordered his men to arms, when the dragoons fired a volley and killed the captain instantly.

The Confederates rushed out in madness any disorder and fired at random. The cavalry charged and having fired three volleys retreated. The Confederates pursued them some distacne and subsequently returned to camp with two dragoons as prisoners, with their horses. Williams says he is certain the reports of killed puclished in the Washington papers is greatly exggerated.

At roll-call this morning fifteen of the Confederates did not answer to their names, but their absence was accounted for by there being a number on picket duty. During the skirmish, messengers were sent to Centreville where there are two thousand South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the Dragoons were but the advanced guard of the grand army. Extra Billy Smith figured in the fight. The Colonel in command of the Confederates was wounded.

A heavy rain commenced falling here this evening. There are no anticipations of any attack in this quarter to-night—the campaign for the present being cofined to guerrilla warfare.

A SKIRMISH AT ARLINGTON MILLS—A ZOUAVE KILLED.

Alexandria, June 1, 9 P. M.—The following are the particulars in regard to last night's doings on this side of the Potomac.

Shortly before midnight a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills, between a company of Zouaves and Capt. Roth's company E. of the Michigan regiment, and scouting party of nine Virginians. The Zouaves had just arrived to relieve the Michiganders, and posted their sentinels, when the Virginians attacked them.—The federal troops drove them away, but in the conflict one Zouave was killed and one wounded.

It was supposed that one of the Confederates was killed or wounded, but he was carried off by his comrades in their retreat. The Confederates retired to the woods during the night, and in the morning took themselves off in a hand-car. The federalists endeavored to pursue them, but without success.

An employee of the mills, named Mortimer, was shot early in the evening by the same scouting party.

HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will so surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and skepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible.—At first the virtues ascribed to these MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous.—The public had been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

☞ SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

☞ A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:—

"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probable do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results and have the confidence of the people. While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

COMPOSITION.

The Anglo-Saxon language is not a pure one. We know it, and, without any extenuation, we are not ashamed to acknowledge it at all times. It is an amalgamation. The Greek with its "roots;" the Latin with its purity; the German with its "sweet accent," together with a great many "provincialisms" enter into its formation. Though we do not claim for the English language purity and originality, yet we *know* that it is continually undergoing changes which rob it of its imperfections, and present to us a means of communicating thoughts and ideas, at once the most concise and beautiful in the world.—Compare, if you please, the miserable "twaddle" during the reign of William the Conqueror with its present perfection and the contrast is most strikingly beautiful. If the past has wrought such prodigies in our language, what bright prospects are there not for the future?

How comfortable one feels when he is introduced! Now to our subject. We love composition,—that is, we like a good one written by some one else. Nothing is more gratifying to us than to pore over some able article of prose, written by one from whose pen drop the words like beautiful coins from the mint, and who can handle it as skilfully and effectually as a Zouave can his musket. Lately we have been gratified in this respect; of which presently.—But we had almost forgotten to announce—hope the Editor won't—that the educational column of this paper has been placed under our charge, that we are to serve up weekly dissertations on the "great cause," and invite others, whose "*forte*" runs in that direction, to do so. How onerous the task! Fain would we invoke the Prose's Muse to hover around us, and the mantle of some *savant* to fall upon us. And here we entertain the fond hope that all readers will indulge us in any mistake that may occur while we are treating the subject of composition.—Now, really, we,—I'm too modest to say I—never studied the "noble art" itself, but know that it is a good thing; and that "*every teacher*" should devote more or less of "*their*" time in acquiring it; so that "*they*" could impart the same to their pupils and give them a brighter conception of the beauties of the English language. Composition, according to my narrow way of thinking, is the miscellaneous arrangement of ideas as represented by words either written or printed. No reference need be had as to which word shall come first, but a regular Brobdignagian, or mechanical style of composing is the spirit of the age. During the writing of an ordinary composition all rules of Grammar may be suspended; singular substantives can be used with plural predicates; all injunctions of such modern innovators as Smith, Brown and Clark to the contrary notwithstanding. Webster's or Worcester's orthography may be followed, if you choose, but even these lexicographers differ and the shortest method of settling the controversy is, for each one to spell words, in "*their*" own way. For,

"When Doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free."

As to punctuation, it requires very little attention. Punctuation marks were invented by a person of short breath; and they are used by printers only to show where the reader should pause and take breath so as not to become exhausted. A few *commas* may be thrown in, here and there, for variety, for to abolish them all at once would be too great an innovation. Elliptical, adverbial, prepositional and substantive phrases and sentences may be placed miscellaneously. Logic and "figures of speech" need not be observed; though the latter may occasionally be a "*ridiculous* figure." Such are the general and most important rules of Composition as observed by modern writers. Some persons may consider them flagrant innovations; all such are respectfully referred to the last issue of the "*Inquirer* Educational Column."—For the benefit of those who have not seen that production I will make a few literal quotations, prefacing them with the points which they are designed to illustrate. Syntax:—"It would be well for every person to ask himself or herself whether *they* are preparing for the duties of the responsible position in which *they* desire to place *themselves*." Grammar, Orthography and Punctuation:—"It is not necessary that every teacher should attend school or devote *their* time *holy* to study although this is advantageous when circumstances will allow *of* it." Incognito:—"They have attended school *for* several winters, and have been through the *Arithmatic*." Query—were they hired by the "*winters*?" Tense:—"The finest scholars that *have ever lived have educated* themselves, &c." Emphasis, punctuation and logical conclusion, in dramatic style:—"They cannot *earn* their board more than that they do the schools a positive injury." And a host of others "too tedious to mention." This is a great age; in fact a progressive age. Education is flowing as freely as the brooks from the mountain side; and ignorance and superstition, twin relics of the dark ages, flee from it as darkness from the rays of the morning sun. But let this suffice for the present. Just a word in your ear, Educational scribbler! In the position you have assumed you should be very careful how you represent the educational interests of the county. For, "lay not the flattering unction to your soul" that the Argus-eyed teachers of Bedford county will allow you to spout forth such crude lava from your well-filled (?) cranium, without dissecting it and unmasking its deformity. "Wrapt in the solitude of your own *originality*," you scribble to the utter disparagement of all rules of grammar. Grumble not if you are rebuked.

SIMON SYNTAX.

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

A Newspaper devoted to National and State Politics, productive Industry, the Arts and Sciences city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and having intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries. The proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking	
10 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR each,
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS,
8 copies	TEN "
4 copies	SIX "
3 copies	FIVE "
Under 3 copies	TWO each,

The paper will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in cases of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce,	$9,00
Junior (daily) do	5,00
Two Copies *Junior* to one address,	9,00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK.
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, May 3, 1861.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M. at Dr. Harry'

—MARRIED—

BURNS—CRAINE.—On the 1st ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. James E. Burns, of Juniata township, to Miss Kate Craine, of Bedford.

—DIED—

At Tipton, Iowa, on the morning of the 19th of May, after three days' illness, departed this life, JOHN L. FYAN ESQ., son of Rob't. Fyan, Merchant, of this place, in the 28th year of his age. Our whole community of Bedford was overcast with a cloud of gloom and sadness—when the news of the sudden demise of this most estimable and promising young man who had been raised amongst us reached our Borough. By this mournful dispensation in one moment were blasted the bright hopes and cherished anticipations of his devoted parents, relatives and friends, as to a long career of usefulness and honor—which it was fondly believed lay before him. The deceased after a very solid and religious education at Emmitsburg College, where he had won the applause of his professors by his brilliant parts and his earnest application to his studies, embraced the profession of law, in this place, under the guidance of two of our prominent lawyers. Fully qualified and prepared to enter upon the arena of public life, he went forth to the great West, to carve for himself, a way to fortune and fame. Having chosen for his permanent residence, the flourishing County town of Tipton, Iowa, he gave himself up with great ardour to the duties of his profession. After a residence of nearly six years, by his uncommon talents and industry he raised himself to the head of the bar at this place. He was extremely successful in his pleadings and won golden opinions from all. He endeared himself specially to the poor and the humble, whose cause he freely undertook without fee or reward, except the consciousness of doing a noble and generous action. Being of a warm, social temperament he did not confine his talents to forensic pursuits alone.—When he saw his country, this glorious Union exposed to danger by Southern machinations, he could not repress his patriotism. He successfully formed a military company—of which he was with one voice chosen the 1st Lieutenant. Their services were tendered to the Governor of the State of Iowa, who accepted them and confirmed him, in his appointment. On the occasion of a great Union demonstration, at the Court House, the citizens shewed their estimation of his character, when the Tipton Guards were in attendance, he was unanimously called upon, though unprepared, to address the vast assemblage, which he did with signal effect; and though many eminent speakers had preceded him, he carried off the palm of eloquence. His disease of bilious cholic baffled the skill of his physician, and sent him to a premature grave. He was interred in the public cemetery of Tipton with all the honors of war, clothed in his uniform, and amid the regrets of his fellow citizens. But parental affection could not be satisfied with this. His venerated remains were dis-interred, and brought to this place and solemnly consigned to their last resting place in the Catholic Cemetery, on the 1st of June, when his friends and former fellow townsmen thronged to pay the last sad offices to all that was earthly of him, and to hear his funeral sermon. His sudden death prevented him from being fortified by the spiritual succors and holy rites of his church; but his uttered wish to receive the consolations of religion, and his well-known charity to the poor, are evidences that the seeds of a pious education burst forth in his last moments, and pleaded for him with that God with whom charity goes very far, nay covereth a multitude of sins.—Under this afflicting dispensation, may the bereaved parents be so sustained and strengthened by God's holy grace, as to be enabled to feel and say with the pious Shunamitess, under a similar stroke, "It is well," or with the resigned Heli; "It is the Lord, let him do as seemeth good in His sight."

Such was the youth we loved so well,
And such the hopes that fate denied;
We lov'd, but ah! could scarcely tell
How deep, how dearly 'till he died.

Close as the fondest links could strain,
Twin'd with our very hearts he grew;
And by that fate which breaks the chain,
The heart is almost broken too.

R. I. P.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodbury township, on

SATURDAY, 29th OF JUNE, INST.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A Tract of Land adjoining David L. Replogle on the East, David T. Miller on the North and West, and Christian Eversole on the South, containing Sixty-eight Acres, more or less. There is an Orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property, and also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop thereon erected.

Terms made known on day of Sale

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd.
June 7,—ts.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self Raking attachment *greatly improved* and warranted to work well. Also,

WOOD'S LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,

which has but 194 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now beat the world, for small farms and all kinds of work, and as thousands are already sold for this season, all who want must order *immediately* as harvest is almost here. Also,

2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES,"

which is the lightest runing cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and "Sneds" ever brought to Bedford co., Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods' stores.—Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to under sell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under specious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliable and prompt, making good their promises and scorning to use others' goods without endeavoring, at least, to render an equivalent.

"CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME."

WM. HARTLEY.

May 31st, '61.

CALL AND SEE!!
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!
Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles just received, and for sale cheap, at

H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

Announcements.

[Those notices marked with a star (*) are prepaid.]

Associate Judge.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for Associate Judge.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN S. RITCHEY, ESQ., of Bedford Township, for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN C. BLACK for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Co. Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. MARDORFF, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the will of the Democratic County Convention.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JNO. BOOR, of Bedford Borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

We are authorized to announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

Commissioner.

MR EDITOR: Please announce DAVID EVANS, of Monroe tp., as a candidate for Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

We are requested to announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, if nominated by the Democratic county Convention.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. POWELL, of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY TAYLOR, of St. Clair tp., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MASTER'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.—

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, November Term. 1860.

WHEREAS at the aforesaid Term of the said court, Judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay cer ain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict, said judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate; and, whereas, at the April Term of said court, A. D. 1861, the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell real estate, unless the said defendant should pay the portion of the said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A D., 1861, with interest,

Now, therefore, default having been made in said payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of June, next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the Right, Title and Interest of William Lyon, the aforesaid defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit: To Thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of farming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, situated in Bedford Township, near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shuck's heirs, Wm. M. Hall, Esq., Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Wm. Lyon, Esq., and now in possession of said defendant, aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder, for cash.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Bedford, May 31st, '61. Master, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dec'd., on

TUESDAY, 25th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

one Tract of first-rate Patented Land, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, containing 189 acres and 138 perches, nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a Tenant house, a good Bank Barn, nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out-buildings thereon erected, about 120 acres cleared, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situate on the North-west side of Chestnut Ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved, and a good quality of Limestone Land.

Terms of Sale—One-third to remain in the premises during the lifetime of the widow, interest to be paid her annually, one-third of the balance in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK,
May 24th, '61. Administrator.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

LIFE OR DEATH.—

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late Dr. Brampton, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant*," published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay*, &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St.. New York.
May 17th, '61. 3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 15th JUNE NEXT,

the following described Real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. W. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodbury Township.

TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Ex'r of Dr. W. W. Reed, dec'd.
May 17th, '61. 4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Daniel Buzzard, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
May 17th, '61. Auditor.

ATTENTION!

THE BEST MILITARY BOOK EVER PUBLISHED
NOW READY,
BAXTER'S
VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,
CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
RECRUIT,

In the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, given in the most Simple Style. And all the information necessary for the forming of

CORPS OF HOME GUARDS
ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER
160 *ENGRAVINGS*,

Showing the Different Positions in the
FACINGS AND MANUAL OF ARMS,
And complete directions relative to
LOADING AND FIRING
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,
And in conformation with the
ARMY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRESENT WAR.
BY
Lt. Col. D. W. C. BAXTER,
OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD

This Book is Officially approved of.

The instructions given are of the greatest importance to the new volunteer, and should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of a company.

Bound in one volume, 12mo., 62 pages, Paper Cover, price 25 cents. Flexible Cloth, 38 cents.

THE SAME WORK
IS ALSO
PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,
At the same price, and is the only
GERMAN BOOK OF AMERICAN MILITARY TACTICS
Published in the United States

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED

To engage in the Sale of this Work, in every
CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE
in the Country.

Price per Dozen Copies,	$2.00
" Fifty "	8.00
" Hundred "	15.00

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be dispatched immediately, either by post or express.

☞If ordered by post, Stamps must be enclosed to pay postage. If by express, the freight can be paid on delivery.

SONGS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.
THE
CAMP-FIRE COMPANION,

A New and Original Collection of Military and Patriotic Songs, adopted especially for the present Campaign. One vol. 12mo. With illustrations.

Paper Cover, 15 cts. Flexible Cloth, 25 cts.

Single copies of the above Books
MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE,

To any Address in the United States, upon receipt of the price, by

KING & BAIRD, Printers and Pub's.
607 SANSOM ST., PHILAD'A.

To whom all Orders should be addressed.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
May 10th, '61. Adm'r.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres—in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 8 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

ADMISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD } Adm'rs.
MICHAEL WERTZ. }
May 17th, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Furney, adm'r, of the estate of Andrew Crim, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Thursday, 6th of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER
May 17th, '61. Auditor.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.
PIANO FORTES.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME
NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable inequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON.'

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET.
NEW YORK.
May 10th '61. 1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county,, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY 15th JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz: 350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and South Side of Tussey's Mountain, and having thereon erected a Log House and Shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 20 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r. of Dan'l. Means dec'd.
May 17th, '61. 4t.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYSTALIZED Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
y20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford. Pa.
Jan. 11, 1860.—1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE
IN MORRISON'S COVE

By virtue of an order of Sale directed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to the undersigned he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8th JUNE NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less,—all cleared but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a Two-Story Rough-Cast and Log House, Barn and other out-buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never-failing well of good water is also in the yard. This property is valuable in many respects, and, as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

TERMS and conditions made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WERKING,
Adm'r. of the Estate of David F. Brown, dec'd.
May the 10th, '61. 4t.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE
IF
PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 29.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith, as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.
Hopewell, April 26th, 1861.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Towuship, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE
AARON WHETSONE,
May 10th. '61. Administrators.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries. Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, April 29, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million, at Dr Harry's.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast	4 seconds.	Aug. 15, fast	18 seconds.
July 1, -	6 do	Sept. 1, -	23 do
- 15, -	10 do	- 15, -	28 do
Aug. 1, -	16 do	Oct. 1, -	32 do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

C A U T I O N .

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 15, 1861.–6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

G R O C E R I E S

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

Q U E E N S W A R E

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of Sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will on

SATURDAY 8th DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

expose to public Sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and county aforesaid, late the property of said deceased, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum, on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log Barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. TERMS:—Twenty Five Dollars on day of Sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale.

JOHN W. SAMS,
May. 10th '61. 4t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
May 3d, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, Esq., late of Hopewell township ded'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK,
Adm'r., residing in the town of Hopewell.
May 3, 1861–6t.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF JERUSALEM

AND THE SACRED PLACES

SURROUNDING THE HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about nine feet long and six feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "birds eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and of the whole country for some distance around.

The View is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the View to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is designed for PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent FAMILY PAPER.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with NARRATIVES and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older schollars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important CONVENTIONS of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of religious training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and the affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is to bring men to Christ. They aim, accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proprietors of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES having acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the Sunday-School Times, and a copy of the Map of Ancient Jerusalem, may be seen at the bookstore of H. C. REAMER.

April 5th, '61. 3m.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

JACOB REED, BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHETALND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's

KEROSENE OIL, the best [illegible]

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12, 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!! TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!! THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEGGLE.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M., same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,— BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

(In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reame,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms: sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; say he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL— AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL, ENDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Ph